

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORN. OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume XXXI. No. 157

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome street. - FULTON ST. - PAT. OF THE PATENT.

WOOD'S THEATRE. Broadway, near St. Nicholas Hotel. - FULTON ST. - PAT. OF THE PATENT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. Marquette street, near Sixth Avenue. - FULTON ST. - PAT. OF THE PATENT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - KILPATRICK.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL. - MINISTERS.

TOWN PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Bowery. - SINGING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS. 555 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. - SINGING.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE. - KILPATRICK.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn. - MINISTERS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. - KILPATRICK.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 63 Broadway. - KILPATRICK.

New York, Wednesday, June 6, 1866.

TO CARPENTERS.

Proposals will be received until June 15 for the carpenter's work of the Herald Building now in course of erection on Broadway, Park row and Ann street. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of John Nelson, architect, 179 Broadway, New York.

THE NEWS.

THE FENIANS.

The prisoners on board the steamer Michigan have been released by orders from Washington—the men on their individual recognizances and the officers on bail for their appearance when wanted.

Four more Fenians were captured by the Canadians, near the scene of the late battle, yesterday. Some twenty-five or thirty dead bodies of the invaders have been found in the woods near Fort Erie.

Movements in all directions of Fenians, Canadians and Federal are reported. The Fenians move mysteriously and suddenly, three hundred having gone from Buffalo on Monday night, enfiladed from Boston yesterday, three thousand from Cincinnati and detachments from other places, for points which can only be surmised. Large numbers of Canadians have left Fort Erie, it is supposed, for Prescott. Troops are rallying at Windsor and Sarnia, in Canada West, while a lively movement is taking place among the Detroit Fenians just across the lake. Two revenue cutters are patrolling the river at Buffalo, and two companies of regular artillery had arrived in that city. Other bodies of the United States troops are advancing on St. Albans, to maintain the threatened neutrality at that point.

The detachment sent by General Meade to recapture the stores seized by the Fenians at Watertown, overlook the latter at Richville, where they were engaged unloading the property, which consisted of arms, ammunition, &c., with a view to running it across the river. The contraband, amounting to two hundred thousand dollars worth, was taken in charge by the troops, and the Fenians retained as prisoners.

General Sweeney is at St. Albans and General Meade is at Ogdensburg. The latter received information from a reliable source yesterday that a column of one thousand Fenians were on the march from Highgate, Vermont, for Canada. He immediately dispatched an officer for further information, with instructions to prevent the invasion if possible.

Attorney General Speed has, by direction of the President, issued instructions to all United States Marshals to arrest all prominent Fenians wherever found whom they may believe to be instrumental in violating the neutrality of the United States or in inducing its violation.

A money panic has seized Montreal. Gold was held at a premium of 200 yesterday. The Canadian dead of Fort Erie were buried with great solemnity in Toronto. The city was draped in mourning and a movement has already been made to erect a monument to their memory. A number of persons have been arrested in different quarters of Toronto, charged with making use of "diabolisms and diabolical language towards Her Majesty the Queen."

The Fenian excitement in this city yesterday was intense. Five hundred men were enrolled by Colonel James Kerrigan at Tammany Hall. The great hall flooded from the building during the day. Fifteen hundred men left the city yesterday for the front. Colonel Kavanagh, of the Sixty-ninth regiment, is raising another Sixty-ninth for the Irish army. Several other first class military men are engaged recruiting. Important movements are going on in the city with the utmost secrecy and caution. A telegram was received by Colonel Roberts from Washington stating that Marshal Meade had been ordered in consequence of overstepping his duty in crossing the Fenian army at Erie, Pa.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the investment of the Naval Pension Fund was laid on the table. The bill reducing the number and increasing the pay of clerks in the Interior Department was called up. Mr. S. in the discussion of the subject, said that the Johnson Club was largely made up of the clerks in that department, and he thought they should be the last to act in favor of Congress. The bill to provide for the safety of passengers on steam vessels, relating to the transportation of nitro-glycerine and the launching of life boats, was reported from the Committee on Commerce. The proposed reconstruction amendment to the constitution was called up and Mr. Donnell's substitute to the second section, relative to the appointment of representation, was considered. A discussion of the merits of the substitute ensued, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House a substitute was reported for the bill to establish a Department of Education at the city of Washington. Mr. Donnell, in discussing the question, said that the white man at the South must be educated, for the more intelligent he is the more loyal he will become. He regarded the measure as a necessity in the present condition of the South. Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, regarded the proposed department as something no better than the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill to reduce and establish the pay of officers and soldiers of the army was then considered and it was carried over by yeas 56, nays 50. During the debate on it a skirmish occurred between Mr. Rousseau, of Kentucky, and Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, in which the latter stated that certain charges made by the former were false. After some further unimportant business the House adjourned.

THE CITY.

The French steamer Ville de Paris, from Brest Saturday, May 26, at four o'clock P. M., arrived off Sandy Hook at an early hour yesterday morning, where she was detained seven hours by fog. Her actual running time across the ocean was nine days and six hours. The Ville de Paris broke no later papers than from Havre, May 25, and no news.

No report was received yesterday from the cholera ships. It is stated that Seguin's Point, on Staten Island, has been selected for the erection of a quarantine hospital and that it will be occupied by force, if necessary. The location was inspected by a committee of the Board of Health on Monday, and the Supervisors of Richmond county have issued a strong protest against its occupation by hospitals. They say in the protest that the Staten Islanders would be remiss in their duty to their fellow citizens if they allowed the erection of hospitals on their soil.

The Board of Health held a regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon.

The Special Committee on Exchequer closed its session yesterday morning. Some forty appeals were disposed of on the last day.

A meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening.

The President of the society, Mr. Fred. De Poyner,

provided. Announcement was made of the death of Lieutenant General Scott; which was referred to the Executive Committee, to prepare resolutions. A paper was read by Buckingham Smith, of Florida, concerning the discoveries made by some of the early navigators of Portugal and Spain in their search after a western passage. Many donations to the museum were received and much business was transacted. The meeting was largely attended.

A meeting of colored persons was held at the African Methodist Episcopal (Bethel) church on Sullivan street last evening, for the purpose of considering the subject of securing the exercise of the elective franchise.

Dr. Andrews made another ascent in his flying ship yesterday to test some recent improvements in the construction of the rudder. The trip is believed to be a complete success. When last seen the ship was in the neighborhood of Jamaica, L. I.

A case involving the rights of tenants has been argued in the general term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was Paul D. Reed and the defendant Benjamin S. Hill. A suit was brought in the Eighth Judicial district to recover rent. Defendant set up eviction from a portion of the premises by plaintiff as an excuse for non-payment of rent. This defense was sustained, when the case was brought before the general term on a writ of certiorari. The decision of the lower court was affirmed.

A suit now pending in the special term of the Supreme Court which involves the right to the premises on which Laura Keane's theatre stood. The action is brought by Mr. Jesse W. Bolls, receiver, &c., against John M. Trimble and others, in supplementary proceedings under an execution against one of the defendants to set aside an assignment made by him to William H. Roberts and also to have an assignment of the premises on which the theatre stood declared a mortgage.

In the City Judge's Chambers yesterday Judge Abraham D. Russell decided an important matter in reference to the service of writs of certiorari. The local question involved was whether the mere allowance of a writ of certiorari, returnable before the Supreme Court, operated as a supersedeas or not. He held that a writ of certiorari not having been served on the court below and the return day having passed because of its not being served before the period appointed for its return, it had no binding effect on the Court of General Sessions in which the matter is in litigation arose.

The United States Circuit Court was not in session yesterday. It is understood that Judge Smalley will sit sometime during the present month to hear criminal cases. The United States District Court was opened, Judge Bates presiding, and the return of process called. The Judge announced that, in consequence of his time being taken up so long on the Meteor case, he would not be prepared to hear any cases before the third Tuesday of the month.

The case of cruelty to a woman, commenced on Monday before Commissioner Osborne, was continued yesterday. Evidence was given to show that the plaintiff had threatened the lives of several persons on board and had formerly killed the mate of a ship. The case was adjourned until Thursday.

In the General Sessions yesterday, William Henderson pleaded guilty to breaking into the premises of Louis Hallen, 29 Howard street, on the 19th of May, and stealing five hundred dollars worth of property. The Recorder sent him to the State Prison for three years and six months. George McGrath, charged with burglary, entering the store of Arthur Carr, 250 Ninth street, and stealing twenty-six dollars worth of boots and shoes, pleaded guilty to an attempt and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

George Danner, who stole an overcoat from Charles Von Marx, admitted the charge and sentence was postponed.

Three burglars entered the store No. 488 Broadway on Monday evening and robbed it of eight hundred dollars worth of goods. They returned a second time, but were discovered by the watchman, and one of them was arrested. The stolen goods were recovered and the thief committed.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Barton, will sail from pier No. 4 North river, at three P. M. to-day, for Havana. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past one P. M.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Gold closed at 146 1/2.

Business was checked yesterday by the advance in gold, yet there was considerable done and almost invariably at higher currency prices. The markets were decidedly buoyant both of and on 'Change.

The small supply of beef cattle on sale rendered the market firm during the week, and an advance of 1/2 c. a lb. per pound was established on good and prime grades, which were chiefly offered. Sales were effected of prime at 18c, a 18 1/2c, and even higher prices were occasionally obtained; but the bulk of the sales were at 16c, a 17 1/2c.

Prices for muttons varied from 30c to 40c, with a steady demand. Veals were steady at 7 1/2c, a 12c. Sheep and lambs have ruled quiet and heavy, but closed steady at 14 1/2c. Hogs were without decided change in value, the demand being fair at 10c, a 10 1/2c. The total receipts are 5,127 hogs, 67 cows, 1,491 veals, 17,445 sheep and lambs, and 16,218 hogs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States District Court of Virginia was opened yesterday at Richmond, Judge Underwood presiding. The jury was empanelled and Judge Underwood proceeded to charge them. He was very severe on the citizens of Richmond in his charge, congratulating the jurors at having escaped assassination at their hands. Mr. W. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, who, with Messrs. Brady, Brown, Van Sickle and others, was present as the defendant, moved the trial of their client on the bill of indictment found against him. Major Bennessy, the Assistant United States District Attorney, said that he would telegraph Mr. Chandler, the District Attorney, and notify him of such a motion having been made; but that he himself was not prepared to answer. He would answer in the morning, if Mr. Chandler did not arrive during the day. Mr. Reed expressed himself satisfied with this and the Court adjourned until to-day at 10 A. M. Judge Underwood stated that there was no objection to allowing a lawyer who was a member of the bar before the war, practicing in the Court at present, even though he had not taken the oath.

The Judge in conversation during the day said that Chief Justice Chase would not attend the present term of the Court.

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, desires the report, published recently, that Juarez has agreed to surrender the reins of government to Santa Anna.

Our special advices from Florence, dated May 22, state that Italy and Austria were regarded as certain, notwithstanding the efforts of England, France and Russia for a congress. The general opinion was that no arrangement made in a congress would or could satisfy Italy, as the Italians insist on having Venice. Austria, it was said, gained vastly by delay. The writer says in conclusion:—"Knowledge is expected here; he is coming to have an interview with Garibaldi, who will arrive soon. The fortification of Genoa is being carried on with some vigor. Some say the Italian Ministry fear an alliance between England and Austria."

Pirates have become very numerous in the Chinese waters. Major Page, Assistant Engineer of the Russian American Telegraph, has surveyed the country from Lake Tala to the headwaters of the Steeken river, in British Columbia, a distance of two hundred miles.

A despatch from St. John, N. B., of June 4, says:—"The nomination day in this city has proved that the confederates are much the strongest party. The anti-confederates were humiliated and ridiculed by the crowd."

According to the statement of the public debt of 1st of June the total debt at present is \$2,799,979,450, and the amount in the Treasury is \$129,691,042.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to an inquiry of the House in relation to the sales of gold, reports that the Assistant Treasurer at New York sold gold amounting to the sum of \$5,400,000 during the month of May at the following rates: 130 1/2, 130 1/4, 130 1/8, and 130 1/4.

At the Palermo race yesterday Richmond won the two mile race. The sport was very fine and the assembly of sporting men and pleasure seekers was very large.

Basis of Representation.—The radicals are making a great noise about changing the basis of representation for the House of Representatives.

If this question is opened let the work be thorough and complete and extend to the Senate also. There is no reason why New England, with a less population than the State of New York, should have twelve representatives in the United States Senate and New York only two. If the question of representation is opened at all the people in the Central and Western States will not be content nor rest satisfied until the enormous disproportion in Senatorial representation is changed.

The International Aspect of the Fenian War.

No matter how diverse may be the views of individuals as to the success or failure of the Fenian war, there is in this country a unanimous sentiment of congratulation that Canada has at last been made to feel some of the injuries which the British inflicted upon us during the recent rebellion. This sentiment may not be very charitable, but it is decidedly natural.

England commenced her inimical proceedings at the very outset of our rebellion by recognizing the belligerent rights of the seceding States. Canada heartily approved of this recognition. Then English subjects, and Canadians among them, took care that the rebels were supplied with arms, ammunition, clothing, machinery and all the necessities of war, and one of the islands in possession of the British became a regular rebel depot. Next rebel privateers were furnished by England, armed with British cannon and manned with seamen trained in the royal navy, and these piratical vessels drove our commerce from the sea, enjoyed peculiar privileges in the British harbors, British dockyards and British colonies, and were in every respect better treated by the official representatives of England than were the ships of the United States navy. A British yacht was on hand to rescue Captain Semmes when he was fairly our prisoner, and British judges repeatedly convicted in the most flagrant manner at the escape of rebel crews. When we captured Mason and Slidell England was ready to go to war with us if they were not released. Thus by a thousand outrageous acts of hostility England has created an enmity against her on the part of the American people which exceeds in bitterness the feeling generated by the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, and which will not soon be forgotten by a nation so quick to resent an injury. This enmity towards Great Britain in part accounts for the general satisfaction with which the news of the Fenian invasion of Canada was received.

But, besides this, the Canadians have themselves run up a score of ill will which the Fenians are now assisting us to settle. A neighboring people, bound to us by innumerable social and business ties and enjoying nearly all the benefits of a Reciprocity treaty that has since been abrogated as a punishment for their offences, we had a right to expect their sympathy during our terrible troubles. Instead of this the Canadians not only cordially endorsed the hostile proceedings of the home government and echoed the Parliamentary rejoicings over the supposed ruin of the American Union, but they were insane enough to undertake to attack us upon their own account. During the whole war Canada was simply a rebel rendezvous. The rebel leaders used it as a northern base of operations against us. In Canada rebel emissaries labored, rebel expeditions were organized and the rebel communications with Europe were maintained unbroken. From Canada came the incendiaries with black valves to burn our cities, the gangs of rebel pirates to seize the Chesapeake and other steamers, and the secret conspirators and assassins to murder our President. Canadians sent us infected clothing to devastate the country with smallpox and yellow fever and laid projects for poisoning our citizens by wholesale by infusing deadly minerals into our reservoirs. Out of Canada came the bands of highwaymen who robbed the banks and plundered the inhabitants of our frontier towns. Canadian judges refused to condemn these men and the Canadian police were known to be in league with them. These facts and others of the same character are matters of history. The American people remember them well, and we should be either more or less than human if we did not look upon the Fenian invasion of Canada as a Nemesis and smile to see the Canadians suffering from some of the same injuries which they were so anxious to inflict upon us.

Aside from this natural popular complacency, however, there is nothing in common between the neutrality observed by the British in our war and by us in this Fenian war. British neutrality was a sham; American neutrality is real. British neutrality was merely a diabolical device to aid the rebellion without openly fighting us; our neutrality is so uncompromising that it assists our enemies, the British, and hurts our friends, the Fenians. We have not recognized the Fenians as a belligerent power, nor allowed Fenian Alabama and Shenandoahs to leave our ports, nor supplied the Fenians with arms, ammunition, artillery, uniforms and provisions. Had we done so, or had we done nothing, the Fenian flag would now be floating over Montreal and Toronto. If the Fenians be defeated it will be by our government and not by the British regulars and Canadian militia. Our government cut off the Fenian reinforcements and thus compelled them to retreat, when the Canadians felt before the handful that had crossed the border. Our government has seized the arms and ammunition of the Fenians, thus depriving them of their power to fight. This is neutrality as we understand it and as England did not understand it when we were in difficulties. Whether or not our government has acted wisely is a question for the future to determine. The majority of our people believe that our neutrality ought to have been modelled exactly upon that of England, and that, instead of crippling the Fenians, we ought to have assisted them. The government thought differently; and in spite of all the European sneers about the mob law which rules in this country our people have again shown, as in the Trent case, that they will loyally sustain the legal authorities even when the government comes in conflict with the popular sentiment of the moment. It now remains to be seen whether the magnanimity of the United States will be appreciated by the British. The government should at once renew the demand for the Alabama claims. Let us see whether England is enlightened enough to be willing to pay them now. The Canadians are talking about shooting the Fenians after a drumhead court martial. This ought not to be permitted; for among the Fenians there may be some veteran American soldiers, whose lives must not be sacrificed. Any demand for the Fenian prisoners taken by the Michigan must also be refused, with the case of Captain Semmes for a precedent. In a word, if England will acknowledge her offences against neutrality, pay the Alabama damages and consult us in a friendly spirit as to the final disposition to be made of those Fenians whose plans have been defeated by the United States officials rather than by the Canadians.

our people may then be brought to perceive the wisdom of the course of the government.

But if the event proves that we can teach England nothing by a good example, then the next Fenian invasion will have quite another ending and our neutrality will be of a very different pattern.

The European Entanglement—Peace or War.

Louis Napoleon, it appears, after having manipulated Italy, Prussia and Austria to the fighting point, and after having fomented his declaration of war, has been constrained by the interposition of England and Russia to reassume his favorite character of the advocate of peace. England and Russia appear to have been left out of his original calculations; but as, in the event of the war which is threatened they will most probably be drawn into it, he has sagaciously determined to manipulate them to his purposes as far as possible, in view of other eventualities.

And thus it appears that France, England, Russia, Prussia, Austria and Italy are to meet in council in Paris, for the settlement, first, of the questions pending between Austria and Prussia, concerning the duchies seized in their joint robbery from Denmark; secondly, the questions of reform which disturb the German confederation; and, thirdly, the irrepressible conflict between Italy and Austria in regard to Venice, that beautiful Italian province which Austria holds enclosed within the four powerful fortresses of her famous quadrilateral and supports by a movable army of at least two hundred thousand men. These are the questions which are to be settled, and as they all involve the taking of a slice or two of territory by the several parties concerned from each other or from outside parties, the difficulties of an agreement among them may to some extent be easily comprehended.

Prussia claims and insists upon the monopoly of those Danish duchies to the exclusion of Austria, while Austria as pertinaciously demands her share of the joint robbery, or an equivalent in lands elsewhere, or in money. The reform questions affecting the German Confederation are about as interesting to us as the squabbles of the seven kingdoms of the old Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy. If a war is avoided, however, the little German States, doubtless, will be drawn upon to pay the big fighters, including France. But Venice must be given to Italy or there will be war. What is to be the compensation to Austria for this sacrifice? Mexico was designed to meet this case; but Mexico has failed. Louis Napoleon has burned his fingers and Austria has been swindled in Mexico. There appears, then, to be no other equivalent for Venice than a slice of Turkey for the Kaiser. But the Czar may object to this seizure from his "sick man's" estates. The result of this approaching conference, in a word, will probably be a failure. Napoleon, we guess, is satisfied in advance that it will be a failure. If he had desired it he could have secured peace without a conference, in a dozen words to Prussia, Austria and Italy, and especially Italy.

We say Italy, for there, in fact, are the only real and unmistakable signs and danger of war; and there a word from Napoleon would be decisive. We guess that this peace congress or conference of his, therefore, will end in smoke—the smoke of war—and that the war will work to his advantage in the rising of certain elements overlooked by Bismarck. We mean the republican revolutionary elements which cover the German States, principalities and provinces from their boundaries west of the Rhine to Hungary and the Danube. The republican elements of France have been absorbed in the empire. They are devoted to "the nephew of his uncle," and the glory of Marengo, Jena and Austerlitz. The empire will be as it was under the first Napoleon—the champion and propagandist of liberal ideas, while the old hidebound and effete monarchical systems of Austria, Prussia, &c., will be apt to go down in the surging waves of a great popular revolution.

Believing that Napoleon has perfected his arrangements for a general shaking up of the German States, in view of a rectification of the boundaries set up by the Holy Alliance of 1815 we concluded that war will not be averted by this peace conference. We apprehend that the real object of Napoleon in this projected consultation is not peace, but some understanding with England and Russia, whereby another holy alliance may be avoided.

Military Situation of the Fenians.

It must strike our readers from the despatches which we publish every day from every quarter of the country that there is a great similarity between the excitement at present existing among the Irish portion of the population and that which stirred up the whole general community in 1861, when the war first broke out. We hear of Fenians starting off in bodies varying in number from forty or fifty to five hundred, from all points. They all seem to be turning in one direction, principally towards the North and West. What their precise destination is we do not know, but it would appear to be the vicinity of Ogdensburg, where it is said there is a large wilderness in which they can conceal themselves from the zealous vigilance of United States officials until they are ready to concentrate upon some objective point. It is impossible to tell the force which has arrived at or is now in transit to the Canadian frontier; but we may judge from the reports that it numbers several thousand. For instance, we learn that three thousand have gone from Cincinnati; from Boston between two and three thousand men have already gone, including one thousand four hundred cavalry, and six hundred more left yesterday. These troops are commanded by officers who served in the United States army during the late war. Two thousand are reported to have gone from Chicago and five hundred from Milwaukee. These troops went eastward by way of Cleveland, Ohio. From Norwich, Worcester and Waterbury, Conn., several companies have also started for the frontier. Several have gone from Memphis and other points in the South. The precise number furnished so far from this city is not definitely known, but there is no doubt that for the past few weeks it has been very large, while it is apparent that since the news received on Friday last of Colonel O'Neill having driven back the British forces at the point of the bayonet at Ridgeway and making good his retreat into the arms of the United States authorities on the approach of a superior force, great activity has prevailed here in recruiting men and subscribing money.

What the practical effect of all these movements may be probably the leaders themselves

do not yet know; for they have met with an obstacle in the interference of our own government more formidable perhaps than anything they calculated upon in Canada. Some of these squads of men took their arms with them. A large portion of the arms, however, have been seized at various points on the different railroads and other places by the officials of the United States; so that the men will not be of much account to General Sweeney unless he has depots of arms stored somewhere in Canada, which, as he is an old soldier, he probably took the precaution to attend to. The difficulties of crossing the extended frontier from Vermont might not be very great, but the loss of arms, stores and munitions, which, according to last accounts were being gobbled by the United States regulars of General Barry and General Hooker in all directions, would seriously cripple any military movement. Without any knowledge of General Sweeney's plans, about which he is naturally very reticent, we judge the military situation of the Fenians just now to be rather perplexing. With an armed force of British troops—horse, foot and artillery—in the front and neutrality in the rear, the Fenians are between two fires; but that does not seem to damp the enthusiasm of the Irish all over the country, as appears from the constant accession to the ranks of the Brotherhood and the rapidity with which men are advancing to "the front." Most of these men, too, are veteran soldiers, who, like Sweeney and O'Neill, fought in the Union army for four years and are therefore familiar with gunpowder.

It cannot be denied that, while serious difficulties stand in the way of the accomplishment of the purpose which the Fenian leaders aim at, namely, the possession of a base of operations upon English soil in America for a campaign upon land and sea against British power in Ireland, they are up to this time following up their programme, as far as we have news to guide us, with remarkable persistency. The military situation, however, has more of promise in the future than in the present, as affairs stand just now.

City Intelligence.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—This body was in session upon the occasion of its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, at Irving Hall, M. W. G. H. Holmes presiding. There were delegates present from nearly all the subordinate lodges within the Grand Lodge's jurisdiction. After the ordinary ceremonies the M. W. Grand Master delivered an address, reviewing his annual meeting and the progress of the lodge. He deprecated the disposition exhibited on the part of certain persons to keep alive the flame of dissension resulting from the rebellion and warned brethren from bringing such matters before the lodge. At the same time he recommended and praised the action of the order in relieving the suffering soldiers and sailors after submitting the decisions made by him during the year in many difficult and intricate cases of appeals he closed by re-asserting the desire that passion and not prejudice might guide the brethren in all their communications with one another and with those without the lodge. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were then read and the Grand Lodge adjourned until to-morrow.

MASONIC MEETING.—A Masonic meeting for the purpose of inaugurating a fair in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund will be held at the Cooper Institute at eight o'clock this evening.

AMMUNITION SHOT TO THE SOUTH.—The total amount of powder, shot, &c., shipped to the South from the 25th of September, 1865, to the 1st of June, of the present year, is reported at the Custom House to have been: Gunpowder, 540,740 pounds; blasting powder, 23,670 do.; shot, 3,000,175 do.; small arms ammunition, 1,000,000 cartridges, 6,431,724, guns, 6,016, and pistols, 26,816. For the month of May there were shipped to the States formerly in rebellion the following:

	Cartridges.	Shot.	Small Arms Ammunition.	Shot.	Small Arms Ammunition.
South Carolina	1,450	11,074	30,000	4,500	171
North Carolina	1,500	1,000	2,000	22	32
Texas	597	4,875	1,000	30,072	736
Alabama	1,737	4,975	10,000	20,000	66
Florida	400	75	—	—	—
Georgia	6,750	24,385	146,000	31,000	151
Mississippi	150	600	—	—	23
Arkansas	9,549	4,875	10,000	—	—
Louisiana	1,850	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	150
Total	30,495	64,539	212,000	150,072	1,319

This shows a rapid increase in the quantity of ammunition supplied to some of the States over that permitted during the preceding month.

CHURCH FETTER.—A grand festival and reunion by the congregation of the Church of St. Boniface will take place to-morrow at Jones' Wood. The proceeds are to be devoted to a fund which is being raised for the erection of a new church edifice.

COMMISSIONERS OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH PROPERTY.—Pursuant to an act of the Legislature the Supreme Court has appointed Messrs. John K. Hackitt, James H. O'Brien and Oscar D. Hall commissioners to make an equitable allowance for the property of St. James' church, on Hamilton square, in this city.

DOWN.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning John Hawkins, a laborer, while at work on pier 47 East river, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned before aid could reach him. The body was subsequently recovered. He was twenty-eight years of age and was a native of Ireland. Another man fell into the river at the same time with downward, but he was rescued.

CONTRACTS A RESERVATION BY CARRIAGES.—The Contract Commission have reserved contracts for the purchase of carriages to the parties named below for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Canaanville, near the High Bridge. For this work only two bids were received, and the Contract Board awarded the contract for the reservoir to Messrs. Edward B. Wood and John B. Jenkins, at \$27,765. These parties have given a bond in the sum of \$20,000 for the faithful performance of their contract.

Meeting of Colored Citizens on the Suffrage Question.

An adjourned meeting of colored citizens was held last evening, at the African Methodist Episcopal (Bethel) church, on Sullivan street, for the purpose of considering the subject of securing to all classes, irrespective of color, the unrestricted exercise of the elective franchise. The meeting was moderately attended, there being conspicuous in the foreground some four or five white persons, prominent among whom were Mr. Philip H. Perry, Mr. John F. Perry, Messrs. Edward B. Wood and John B. Jenkins, and others. The platform of the meeting was occupied first of all by a series of resolutions, the essence of which was an assertion of the rights of the colored citizen to vote equal with that of the white; the declaration that any government professing to be a republican government, yet withholding an inherent right from any class of citizens, is not a republican government; that the government of the United States grows out of and is based upon the declaration of the inherent rights of the people; that all governments derive their just powers, and that any form of government which withholds a franchise from the hands of the colored citizen, is a denial of the inherent rights of the people; that the object of the meeting was arrived at in a measure by passing a resolution for the chair to appoint a committee, who should solicit contributions in aid of the cause, take steps involving the great issue to the courts for adjudication, and also to confer with similar organizations from other States on the subject of securing impartial suffrage to all classes. The speakers said they were glad to see this the great issue of the colored citizen and to make a frank movement in the courts.

Resolutions were passed denying the right of any State to disfranchise any class of her citizens; declaring of color and also avowing the strongest sympathy with the oppressed sons of Ireland and their willingness to extend all lawful aid in furtherance of their demands.

Personal Intelligence.

General Santa Anna, accompanied by his suite, is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow forenoon, from Elizabethport, N. J., to take up his residence in the house in Twenty-eighth street, which is now ready for his accommodation.

Amusements.

THE MATINEE TO-DAY.—Manager Wood has arranged that the entertaining extravaganza The Invisible Prince shall be produced at a grand matinee performance, to be given at Wood's theatre, Broadway, this afternoon, at the usual hour. The Warren Sisters appear, introducing songs, dances and duets. The comedienne Miss, the Good for Nothing will precede the piece. The Union troops will be out. Tony Pastor's matinee appears at his open house, in the Bowery, at half past two o'clock. The new drama The City Messenger, or Up and Down the Life in New York, will be performed with a fine cast and attractive tableaux.

BLIND BOY LEAVING FOR EUROPE.—Blind Tom, the negro pianist and musician, who has been engaged in active preparation for his departure for Europe, has decided to perform at the Brooklyn Athenaeum on the evenings of Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. The arrangement affords the best opportunity for some time to come which our citizens will enjoy of hearing this wonderful artist.

WASHINGTON.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Decrease Nearly Twenty-eight Million Dollars Since May 1.